VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0834009

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aditya Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre IISE, Lucknow

26/08/23

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Ramlila & Mudiyettu were rewarded as intangible heritage and are already there in UNESCO intangible list.

They reflect the ideals & emotions of society

1) Ramlila of UP shows the importance of epics in lives of people → Ramayana

2) Theatre of Krishnaleela in Mathura shows the importance of love as a value

3) Rammam of Uttarakhand shows the local emotions of nature centric life.

4) Kerala theatre forms like local Mudiyettu show the importance

of the emotions of → rajsik, → tamsik, → satvik ways of life and preferences.

Reflecting individuals role in community

1) Role of individual shown as altruistic by these values.

2) Respect fore the elders promoted as Ram for Dashratha.

3) The Odisha style of theatres promote the values of marine life centricity of human.

4) Ramakoothu of Tamil Nadu promotes the "purushottam" way of life for individual.

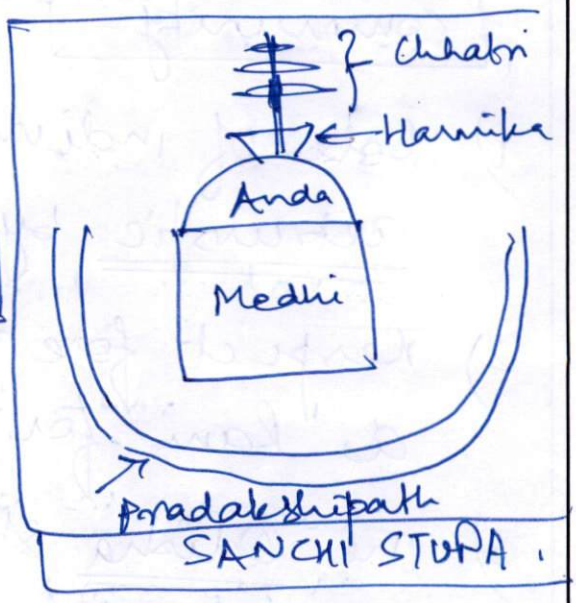
Thereby theatres traditionally were a means of socialization. Need to preserve them for future generations to see & learn.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa is an important stupa located in Madhya Pradesh and is based on the ideals of Buddhism.



Historical significance

1) Built during Gupta period → shows the artistic brilliance of that age.

2) Use of stone vedika shows the presence of kings patronage due to transport of stone.

3) Buddist got patronage from kings shown

Architectural significance

1) shows the personification of Buddha → Legs as Medhi
→ Body as Anda.

2) Chhatri signified Three jewels. → Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha

3) Upper & Lower pradakshinpath for Mahayana & Hinayana.

4) Jataka Stories on ~~wooden~~ vedika ⇒ carving brilliance.

Inspiration for future architecture

1) The gardens of Stupa are said by Al Basm to have inspired Chahar Bagh.

2) The torana inspired the gates of arch & trabeate as well.

3) Domes of future were inspired from the design of Anda as said by Romila Thapar.

4) Overall Pradakshinpath saw the creation of future ~~Para~~ Parakrams and corridors.

Thereby Sanchi Stupa has a very much impact on modern architecture and culture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was an important revolutionary born in ~~186~~ 1898 and hanged in 1931.

He made a real breakthrough in terms of —

1) Revolutionary ideology

- Propaganda by deed.
  - Eg Bomb in legislative Assembly ⇒ using courtroom for propaganda.
- Later on became socialist ⇒ end exploitation of man by man as the goal of ideology

2) Goals of revolution

- Establish socialist republic of United States of India
- Use of barrel of gun for

revolution initially.

- later on adopted stance that only mass movement can be effective

3) Forms of struggle

- selflessness as preferred to get hanged.
- Hunger strike to improve treatment of prisoners.
- Bombing usage rather than only guns.

Yet, his contribution was significant yet incomplete as —

1) Real revolution brought by mass Action under Gandhi
2) Violent movement easily suppressed by British might.
3) Not all can participate in Bhagat Singh methods.

Yet, he played a very important role in emotional appeal to masses & raised banner of sacrifice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Meiji restoration was the revolution that led to the Japanese reinstatement in the Medieval history to modern times.

Factors
- Pride of Japanese
- United feeling for autonomy
- foreign support from Mongolia
- Excesses and exploitation due to foreign occupation.

Significance for Japan today

1) A culture of respect and high national standards.

2) Respect for autonomy

3) Fastest growing in 1990s despite

limited resources of labour very dedicated.

4) High investment of capital.

However, it also led to

1) Discrimination as against Indians

2) Deaths due to overwork.

3) Loss of social capital as there are low marriages.

4) Loss of prestige as during World War II due to over-confident war codes.

Thereby, Meiji restoration has its pros & cons; need is to bridge the gap for better Japanese welfare and of the larger world community.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Nations reside not on land but in the minds"

In this lines, following make India nation —

1) Common beliefs: as common Constitutional morality bounds us all.

2) History: unification under British & then National movement,

3) Political aspirations: common law code & common goals of seeing India progress.
Eg cross nation claps on Chandrayaan 3.

4) United geopolity — under same legislature, executive, judiciary

2) United geocultually - Eg Temple Culture - Rameshwaram to Kedarnath

However, there are challenges to this concept of nation.

1) Terrorism and external propaganda. Eg Kashmir azadi

2) Internal communalism
Eg Muzaffarnagar riots 2013.

3) Regionalism and sub-national.
Eg Kannadiga pride movement

4) Lack of cultural synthesis
Eg Hindu - Muslim ghettoization.

Way ahead

1) Need here is to ensure unity in diversity as by Emile Durkheim

2) Uphold the value of Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat → Bharat Gaurav in right direction.

This would ensure India progresses as a nation for Amritkaal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has been called the "pharmacy of the world" and played a major role in COVID vaccination

It has grown due to various factors

1) Availability of skilled labour - in Pharma degree.

2) Availability of right government policy ⇒ facilitate generic drugs

3) Availability of capital with giants like Sun Pharma

4) Raw materials sourced from deft transport system - Mumbai port

However, the factors aren't free from challenges → US IPR tussle
→ 70% API import from China.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Yet, they have played an important role in —

Indian economy

1) Provide more than $45 billion to the GDP of India.
2) Provide jobs to millions.
3) Provide the raw material from which value added products are exported.

Public health

1) Access to cheap medicine ⇒ SDG-3 of health upheld.
2) Diplomacy usage to ensure health in Africa. Eg Team 9 initiative
3) Generic drugs provide affordable medicine for even cancer ⇒ uphold duty as welfare state (Art 38)

Thereby pharmaceutical industry is an important factor of Indian growth story.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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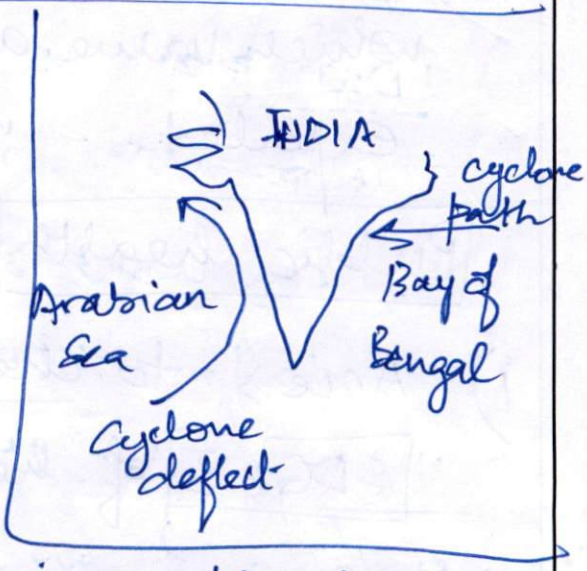
In the past 120 years only 14% cyclones have originated in the Arabian Sea and rest in Bay of Bengal.

Reasons behind more cyclones in Bay of Bengal

1) Emergent coast of Bay of Bengal ⇒ direct impact.



2) More sea surface temperature in Bay of Bengal ⇒ it is smaller half sea

3) More moisture in Bay of Bengal due to more rivers draining.

4) Remnants from South China Sea cross over and intensify.

5) Lower vertical wind shear.

This has led to many cyclones like Yaas, etc in Bay of Bengal.

However,

1) Arabian sea seeing more cyclones now due to Global warming

Eg Biparjoy (2023); Nisarga (2021)

Reasons for less cyclones during South West monsoons.

1) Low pressure area gets filled due to wind from Mascarene high.

2) Vertical wind shear increases ⇒ dissipates cyclone.

3) Easterly jet stream not so strong over South India ⇒ dont carry cyclone

4) Dispersed depression due to Madden Julian oscillations ⇒ no single strong cyclone formed.

Yet, there is a need to adopt deft adaptation & mitigation to prevent damage by cyclones.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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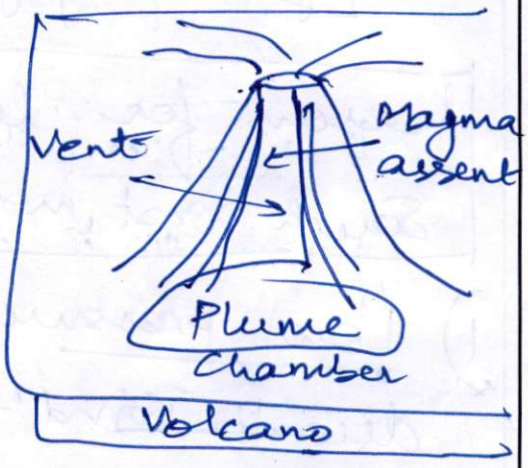
Volcanoes are formed due to magma plumes that try to erupt through fissures in Earth Crust

Volcanoes are very destructive



1) Lava flows kill people & damage property. Eg More than 10,000 killed by Mt. Vesuvius explosion.

2) GHG emissions ⇒ destroy environment and increase global warming.

3) Extinctions as seen during K-T boundary (65 million years ago)

4) Forest fires ⇒ loss of livelihoods for tribals.

5) Heat waves ⊕ can even trigger

earthquake - Eg St Helens (1981)

However, they are a necessary force due to importance for human life

1) Bring minerals to the earth surface. Eg iron ore in Kudremukh

2) Black soil due to weathering of igneous rock ⇒ cotton cultivation (Maharashtra)

3) Resources like stones of granite ⇒ used for construction

4) Geothermal power capacity ⇒ uphold Panchamrit goals.

5) Fertilize the soil ⇒ essential for better forest renewal.

6) Occassional forest fires. ⇒ clean foliage ⇒ stronger forest ecosystem.

Thereby need here is to ensure that we minimize damage by volcanoes via Sendai framework while reaping benefits

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent Manipur violence and demands for separate state by certain community brought regionalism to the fore.

Threat to culture/livelihood → feeling of relative deprivation → subjective realization of objective reality by III party → resentment & regionalism

Thereby existence of relative deprivation is crucial for constructing argument for regionalism

1) Gives a window for politicization
   Eg Demand for Nagaland claiming ethnic assertion & backward

2) Provides the root cause for preserving culture as demand.
   Eg Assam Accord of 1985 and similar Gorkhaland today

3) Push for tapping of emotions as linked to language imposition.

Eg Bodoland after Bengali and Assamese language dominate.

4) Perceived relative deprivation due to loss of resources.

Eg coal of soil policy of "Mumbai Aamchi"

5) Some other aspects

- Better administration due to topography. Eg Uttarakhand.
- Development of backward tribals. Eg Jharkhand.

Thereby we see that relative deprivation caused either due to cultural or livelihood threat cause regional demands.

Way Ahead
- → Social media outreach (Bezbaruah comm)
- → Fullfil regional demands within Constitution (Balakrishnan comm)

This would help uphold "Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ragging and school related violence especially about the recent killing of dalit siblings by classmates in UP raises eyebrows.

Education for all
→ SDG-4 of quality & accessible education.
→ equity in access to education
→ liberty upheld via allowing full personality development.

In this light need to check bullying & school violence

1) Reason to check it

- Uphold fearless coming of school by all strata.
- Protect girls rights to education as security hinders their access.
- Uphold duty of parents of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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all children under Art. 45

- Prevent mental trauma during formative childhood years.
- Protect the children from all abuse ⇒ uphold child rights under UN Convention 182.

2) How to reduce bullying

- Parents as equal stakeholder
  Eg Jharkhand Digisath
- Camps to sensitize all children.
- Anti ragging and antibullying squads in all schools.
- Involve Teachers – have marks for good behaviour
- Sensitize all stakeholders via Samkalp patras as by Odisha

This would help to ensure the future of India is safe via quality education to all for Amrit kaal 2047

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Ahom Kingdom was present in Modern day Assam during the 16th & 17th centuries and Lachit Borphukan was an important ruler.

Role of Ahom Kingdom in shaping —

→ Cultural identity of North East.

1) Brought the current traditional dressing sense of Assamese culture (Daikong dhoti)

2) Prevented Mughal invasion 17 times & shaped distinct identity

3) Promoted local foods as seen with exclusive diet of North East.
Eg Pork in Meghalaya.

4) Shaped the languages — dominant

Assamese grew under their patronage.

5) Shaped the traditional arts due to their patronage to artists.
Eg Laphaidibi dolls of Manipur.

→ Shaping Historic identity

1) Distinct history of North East
→ closer to Myanmar than India

2) Distinct politically → lack of cultural syncretism & social mingling.

3) Tribal history with identity of resistance for autonomy.

4) Economic history shaped around tribal arts and bamboo

5) Social history shaped by lack of patriarchy → Eg Matriarchy in Meghalaya
↳ Ahoms had equal respect for kings & queens.

Their influence is still seen today as follows —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) Distinct culture ⇒ distinct zonal Council for North East ⇒ promote local cultures.

2) Legacy in terms of modern feelings of pride. Eg Ahom kingdom in NCERT.

3) Distinctness of history has led to lack of cultural & people to people connect too. Eg 2012 exodus of North east students from Bangalore

4) Modern demands for independence like by Nagalim due to historical autonomy (+) same with rise of ULFA.

5) Legacy of promotion of the culture of syncretism as seen with the architecture of North East

Pagodas ⇒ Buddhist tingle (+) Chinese tingle.

Therefore Ahom kingdom played a key role in the development of a distinct identity of North East. Today we need careful integration for social harmony.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The capitalist class of Tatas and Birlas had a profound impact on the national movement.

They largely remained ambivalent

1) Supported the movement.

- During Swadeshi Movement
  - → enterprises with patriotic zeal. Eg Steam Navigation Company of Pillai
  - → Khadi and village atmashakti ⇒ support of Tatas
    - ↳ falling foreign import.
- During Non Cooperation movement
  - → strikes by workers being supported especially in British jobs → government jobs, → plantation.

However, they only supported when —

1) There is little loss of profits
2) There is no British pressures
3) There is patriotic zeal initially.

Mostly they withdrew their support due to following reasons.

1) Violence and loss of infrastructure
Eg dug up roads & tracks of railway lead to losses.

2) British excesses leading to silence of capitalists.

3) Worker strikes in industry led to loss of labour productivity ⊕ indiscipline.

4) Congress was more pro-worker rather than pro-capitalists.

5) Socialism as a model of economy by Nehru ⇒ threatened.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6) Rise of Communist ideas under MN Roy ⇒ threat of capitalism.

Yet, they played important role in —

1) Bringing capitalist class to India & preventing Neo colonialism

However the Industrial Disputes Act of 1938 by Congress Ministry was pro-capitalist

2) Bringing Bombay Plan ⇒ finalize the pattern of growth of India.

3) Build a welfare system via altruism. Eg Tatas donating to Tilak fund 1920.

4) Uphold the capitalist venture of Indian capital for Indian development.

Even today their legacy resonates as we move towards our goal of Developed country by 2047 and $5 trillion economy with jobs for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Evolution of press in India began with the Bengal Gazette of James Augustus Hickey in 1785.

Evolution of press

- First press by French & Portuguese (17th century)
- Masses get the access due to Bengal Gazette
- Licensing regulation of 1823
- Metcalfe as librator 1835
- Vernacular Press Act 1878
- Repeal of VPA by Ripon - 1882
- Wartime restriction of 1910-14.

This had an instrumental impact on various stages of Indian freedom struggle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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INITIAL

1) Developed anti imperial sentiment.
   Eg via voice of India – Dadabhai naoroji

2) Helped bring political education to Masses – Eg library movement of 19th century.

GANDHI PHASE

3) Helped build the people to Act
   Eg Commonweal of Annie Besant popularized mass movement.

4) Mass mobilization via pamphlets
   Eg during Non Cooperation Movement.

5) Criticism of government
   Eg Jandish Chandra Bose in Bangobasi → Age of Consent Act.

However, they were faced by stiff repression by British.

1) 1823 regulations made it criminal

to operate press without license.

2) 1878 Vernacular Press Act called Gagging Act by ~~Gandhi~~ moderates
→ seize press equipment.

3) Sedition law brought — used against Jagdish Chandra Bose & Tilak.

4) 1910 Act revived the worst feature of VPA 1878.

However, the nationalist stayed determined —

1) Changed over to English to avoid VPA → Amrit Bazar Patrika

2) Agitations for liberty (Eg) role of Indian National Association in VPA repeal.

3) Use of press as a source of public empowerment.

All this still holds true as recent repeal of sedition in new criminal laws has been done for press freedom

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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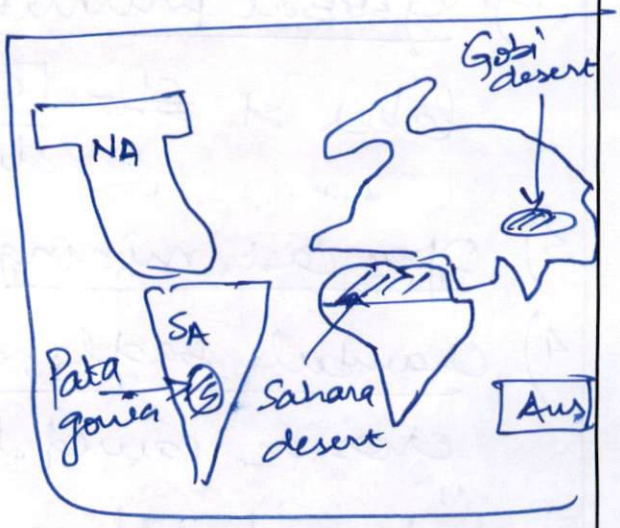
Deserts are the arid regions where rainfall is less than ~~50 cm~~ 20 cm per year and are mostly characterized by thorny vegetation & camels.

Factors behind formation of deserts

→ Natural factors

1) Internal to the continent ⇒ moisture can't reach.
Eg Gobi desert.



2) Dessicating effect of cold current.
Eg Atacama desert – Humboldt current.

3) Off shore trade winds.
Eg Sahara desert.

4) No barrier to stop rain bearing

clouds. Eg Aravalli parallel to Monsoon ⇒ Thar desert

5) Lack of adequate rains.
Eg Libyan desert.

→ Man made causes → exacerbating deserts due to desertification.

1) Deforestation Eg Takla Makan expanding for chopsticks.

2) Global warming ⇒ drying of lakes ⇒ ~~Sho~~ Sahara desert expanding due to drying Chad lake

3) Open cast mining, as in Jharkhand.

4) Chambal badlands due to water erosion caused by human activity.

5) Bottom trawling creating unconventional water deserts. Eg Adriatic sea

The deserts show various landforms within them

1) Dunes of sand formed due to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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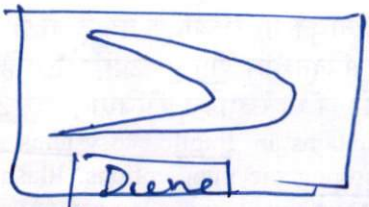
erosion & wind deposition.



2) Playas are lakes in desert
⇒ depression with water.

3) Oasis due to presence of water

4) Mounds of sand formed due to lack of adequate wind & rain.

Deserts are important

1) Source of food for many biodiversity. Eg Indian gecko feed on cacti

2) Sand as important mineral. although needs crushing for use.

3) Livelihood by Tourism. Eg Saudi Arabia's desert safari.

Yet, we need to preserve our cultivable land via Great Green Wall and other methods to uphold Abidjan declaration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent Joshimath Crisis and the horrors of Himachal Pradesh floods point at the vulnerability of mountain ecosystems:

Vulnerable to climate change

1) More rains due to climate change weather extremes (IPCC report)
   Eg 2023 Himachal floods.
2) Fast melting of glaciers ⇒ glacial outburst flood. Eg Chamoli 2021.
3) Cloud bursts increasing in frequency and intensity.
4) Heavy rains causing landslides
   Eg Shimla landslide 2023.
5) Lack of adequate buffer to the fast river changing paths. as seen

recently in Rishikesh.

Vulnerable to human intervention

1) Haphazard development beyond carrying capacity – by Vikram Sarabhai panel

2) Dynamites in construction cause instability.

3) Tourism caused vulnerability due to irresponsible tourists. Eg Kinnaur landslide 2021

4) 28% of all falling rocks due to construction activity.

5) Cutting of slopes for various infrastructure. Eg Chardham project.

6) Over withdrawl of groundwater and puncturing of aquifer. Eg Joshimath Crisis.

In this light following steps have been taken —

1) Sustainable tourism being promoted

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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via TSA assessment — Vikram gaur panel

2) Planned development for tourism
Eg cap tourist number for Amarnath Yatra.

3) Use of geotextiles like in Himachal for slope stability.

4) Sustainable development via limited impact regime → Eg 5.5m Chardham road
by Ravi Chopra Comm

However, we need more —

1) Stop the overcrowding of mountains → increase tourist tax.

2) Have a cap on vehicles that could be taken — promote public transport

3) Uphold the principle of precaution in conserving biodiversity for homeostasis & stability

Yet, national security takes precedence to check Chinese inroads.

This would ensure sustainable Himalayas for resilient India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a minor mineral under the MMDR Act of # India and comes under the control of State government.

Reasons for unsustainable use and management of sand

1) Mafia raj as seen with death of Haryana DSP recently

2) Lack of adequate monitoring of all riverbeds.

3) Corruption and nexus with officials.

4) Huge demand for increasing infrastructure construction.

5) Foreign demand from countries like Singapore ⇒ mafia in Bengal.

6) Dispersed sources of sand ⇒ not

possible to track all.

This has had various impacts

1) Loss of biodiversity. Eg ghavial eggs are plundered.

2) Criminalization of society → mafia

3) Loss of resources to government due to tax evasion.

4) Disturbs the river ecosystem → remove homeostasis ability.

5) Causes salinization as by coastal sand extractions. Eg Bhavnagar groundwater.

6) Loss of water transport possibility due to higher sediments & lower draft of river.

In this light, following steps have been taken –

1) Satellite and drone based surveillance as in UP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Responsibility of district administration ⇒ held accountable.

3) Use of manufactured sand (by breaking rocks) as being in Karnataka

4) Use of local eyes and ears to check mafia raj

5) Single checkpoint entry and exit with barricading (As in Kanpur).

6) More powers to state government for sand management via MMDR Amendment Act of 2021.

Yet, more is needed →

1) Use of internet of things to check the exact point of sand loss.

2) Mapping of all river bed and resources periodically → Use LIDAR

3) Bring sand under major mineral for better regulation.

This would ensure sustainable sand use for ecocentric wise use

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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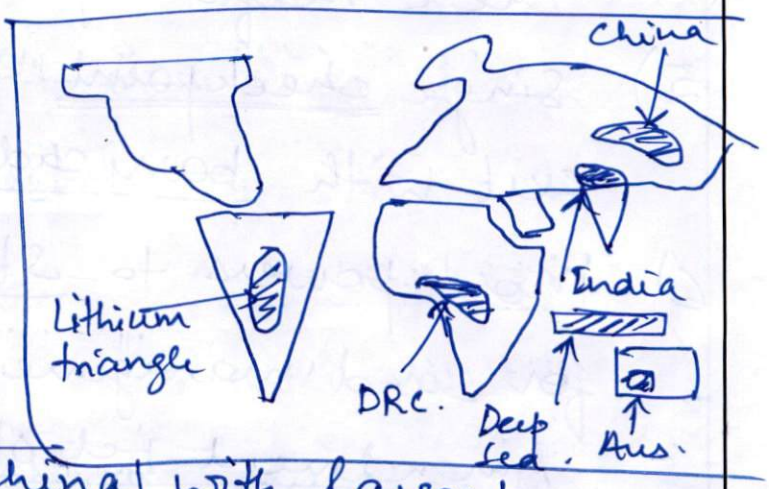
Lithium is an important mineral for various batteries and recently 5.9 million tonne lithium was found in Jammu & Kashmir.

Major lithium producing Countries.



1) Major producer is China with largest processing capacity.

2) Reserves are more in the lithium triangle → Argentina, Bolivia, Chile. } mined from rock

3) Australia produces lithium from evaporation of lake water

4) India has now the third largest reserves after recent discovery.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Some minor reserves also found in USA, Russia, etc.

Lithium production has various geo-political aspects

Deep Sea Brine pool in Indian Ocean too has ability to provide Lithium

1) Concentration of power in few hands ⇒ inequity in resource

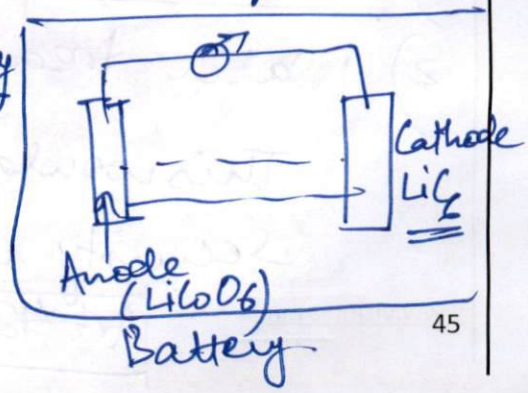
2) Weaponization of resources.
Eg as seen with China - Japan 2010 over rare earths.

3) Partnerships by countries forced.
Eg Mineral security Partnership.

4) Agenda of politicization and human misery → Eg Congo Cobalt mines - inhuman condition

[Cobalt needed to complement Lithium in anode of battery]

5) Various forms of dependency strategically



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Human impact & environmental

1) Every kg of lithium mined needs 170 litres of water ⇒ water already scarce

2) Every kg of lithium mined produces 400kg of CO_2 emission ⇒ exacerbate global warming.

3) Mining ⇒ deforestation & loss of biodiversity.

4) Displacement of people ⇒ socio-cultural impact.

5) Loss of local ability of homeostasis ⇒ loose climate resilience.

6) Ability to regenarate lost ⇒ caught in feedback loop ⇒ extinctions.

Need here is to use —

1) Renewable energy for mining
2) Carbon capture & utilization.
3) Water treatment & reuse.

This would ensure mineral security while uphold the Art 48A of constitution (environment)

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Youth today is becoming westernized at a faster pace as noted by MN Srinivas due to core and pherijheral values distinction.

Global identity
- → western music
- → K-pop culture
- → fast food revolution.
- → Jeans and western dresses.

Impact of globalization on various aspects of youth identity.

→ Positives.

1) More freedom of expressions due to more awareness of rights.
   - → same sex marriage demand and LGBT rights
2) More variety of jobs at ease of home – work from home in corporates.

3) More syncretic culture imbibed.
Eg Valentines day

4) Cosmopolitan identity of the Youth - Eg solidarity with Greta Thunberg March

5) Newer avenues of entertainment
Eg web series — Money Heist famous.

6) Marriage as an institution is changing
- Live in relation (Lata Singh case)
- Online matrimony ⇒ Youth participate in own marriage.

However, there are negatives —

1) English obsession ⇒ those who cant speak English looked down upon.

2) Fast food culture ⇒ rise of early heart attacks and ~~obs~~ Obesity
↳ doubled since 2005

3) Consumerism leading to loss of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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traditional values — Buddist-Minimalism.

4) Rat race identity to climb the corporate ladder ⇒ Suicides, etc.

5) Lack of meaningful relations due to individualistic stance of urbanism

6) Rave party and increasing drug usage.

All these call for following steps

1) Value education in Schools ⇒ avoid the chimeras of life

2) Promotion of Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat — promote local cultures.

3) More skilling for better jobs (Sharada Prasad Comm)

4) Innovative systems — promote workation (work + vacation).

5) Build social capital via promoting sports meet etc. ⇒ less sedentary life

This would help to leverage the demographic divident for Panch-prann

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent UN report told that India with 142.5 crore people has surpassed China as most populous country.

However, this isnt the time for Bhore Committee's deliberate family limitation as —

1) Fertility rate down to 2.0 (NFHS-V) ~~to~~ below replacement level

2) Population projected to peak at 1.7 billion in 2063.

In this light, we need to acknowledge future concerns

1) Ageing population

- Average age of population increasing fast → 24 in 2011, 29 in 2021
- Weak geriatric care in India

- Lack of working age population in future can be demographic disaster.
- High isolation and depression among elderly → 43% depressed (Agewell foundation)
- Lack of parental care as many times forced to leave children.
- Lack of adequate insurance of health & life – only 3% penetration.

2) Weak social security

- New pension scheme → loss of adequate pension → Eg Recent upheaval in Rajasthan
- Lack of adequate coverage as 89% worker in informal sector.
- Lack of adequate coverage of disaster/accidents in insurance. Eg certain road accident not covered.
- Low penetration of schemes → Eg

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

low coverage of Atal Pension Yojana.

- Rise of Gig economy as a new challenge to social security ⇒ Contractual jobs.

In this light, following steps are needed

1) Local population planning for stabilization → Composition → Age structure [Sankaran Committee]

2) Skilling of the youth in latest technology ⇒ upgrade ITIs → Excel → Apps.

3) RAISE framework of Niti Aayog to universalize Social security.

4) Better geriatric care via telemedicine [Eg] learn from SCARF initiative.

5) MSME reforms for job creation for all — [UK Sinha Committee]

This would help to tap the young Indian population for youth power for Amritkaal. [Budget 2023] separate Youth pillar including PMKVY 4.0 is in right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent launch of Urban Employment guarantee Scheme by Rajasthan brought urban poor welfare to the fore.

Predicted 50% of urban India by 2030 – still 17% live in slums (2011 census)

Need for welfare of urban poor as central theme

1) High disparity in standard of life – slums @ 17% have all diseases.

2) Lack of employment ⇒ goes against Article 43 of Constitution.

3) Lack of adequate water & sanitation ⇒ loss of ₹6500/person/year (World Bank data)

4) Increasing Crimes in urban areas.

5) Pollution of water bodies due to open defecation. Eg Adyar river Chennai.

6) Congestion and loss of worker productivity as pointed by Lancet study

In this light, urban poor need central stage via —

1) Public policy to provide equity based on good life principles.

2) Employment guarantee as Mukta scheme of Odisha

3) Access to social security as expand Atal Pension Yojana.

4) PURA model for rural & urban integrated development ⇒ prevent migration ⇓ reduce congestion.

However, so far the efforts failed due to —

1) Silos working of programmes.

2) Corruption in welfare schemes.

3) Lack of documentation ⇒ invisible

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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to the policy directives.

4) caught in exploitative informal sector.

Way ahead for public policy

1) Use of technology ⇒ Aadhaar linkage with all schemes.

2) Sumit Bose ⇒ use of SECC indicators for all schemes.

3) Better skilling of the urban poor ⇒ placement in local MSME (KV Kamath)

4) Slum redevelopment – in situ (learn from Dharavi – Adani project)

5) Portal based connection of employer – employee ⇒ expand Aseem portal

This would help make urban areas an opportunity as envisaged by PM Modi & achieve SDG-11 with welfare of all. (inclusive growth).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks: 250*

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0834009

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aditya Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre IISE, Lucknow

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
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8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are a group of organized people formed while exercising rights under Article 19(1)(b).

They have played a major role in enhancing public participation

1) Interest articulation: via bringing demands of people to govt.
Eg Narmada Bachao Andolan.

2) Political socialization telling people about the political processes.
Eg Aarey group using petitions.

3) Generate more interest among the people via education.

4) Improve responsiveness by holding govt accountable.
Eg Greepeace reports.

5) Help to improve the arena of

democratization via acting as people's right emancipator.

However there are certain challenges

1) Adoption of undemocratic means like strikes, lockouts.
2) Political tools in hands of certain vested interests.
3) Selfish propagandas many times without heed to environmental needs. Eg Alleged again Wildlife Factor group.
4) Challenge the government despite not being responsible to people → against Constitutional morality.

Way Ahead

1) Need to carefully carve their space in modern polity → limit to public interest test.

This would uphold participative good governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently the Supreme Court recognized sex work as a profession and brought it under Article 19(1)(g)

This is the first step but only merely as

Positives

1) Uphold right of sex workers towards freedom of profession.
2) Uphold prevention & protection from harassment (by police)
3) Provide necessary safeguards ⇒ reduce AIDS epidemic ⇒ right to health [Art 21]

Challenges

1) Lack of amelioration of social stigma ⇒ this is a social issue.
2) Lack of addressing of meaning of "morality" as a reasonable restriction in [Art 19]
3) Lack of necessary safeguards around right to education & health to their kids

4) First step in bringing reforms towards hygiene & formalization	4) Not given adequate protection from police arbitrary force ⇒ prostitution was always legal yet loophole remain

All this calls for following extra steps —

1) Sensitivity training to the police.
2) Awareness among the sex workers about rights ⇒ use NGOs as carriers.
3) Education and health facility → establish special units
4) Work for social removal of stigma. ⇒ help in integrating back to society.

Need is to tackle the larger social angle and human trafficking to help solve the issues around sex work.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Article 41 of Constitution exhorts to provide free legal aid and Article 39A was the basis for Legal Services Authorities.

Role played by District Legal Services Authority

1) Providing free legal aid
- have separate cadre of lawyers for the poor.
- Accessible justice due to near zero cost of justice.
- provide necessary support to poor in filing & administrative work.

2) Disseminating legal awareness
- Organize weekly or monthly camps for awareness.

Eg Nyaya camps in Lucknow.

- Provide pamphlets door to door
- Have even started radio based awareness drives at some places.

However, their are lacunae

1) Lack of adequate funding ⇒ depend on NGOs support.
2) Lack of top quality lawyers ⇒ justice not equal.
3) Lack of adequate infrastructure ⇒ mostly dont even have offices with printer, scanner, etc.
4) Tedious nature of our legal system → 5 crore pendency (NJDG data) ⇒ unaccessible justice.

Way forward

1) Compulsory intern for the law college graduates
2) Provide top quality lawyers via negotiating with Bar Councils

This would help to uphold true justice as in Preamble

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The collegium system evolved through the Three judges case and the recent tussle between CJI and Law Minister brought it to fore.

It has become victim of its own success.

1) Got independence of judiciary but raised questions about
- legitimacy - extra constitutional
- transparency - as seen with Justice Tahil ramani transfer.
- Favouritism - due to the Uncle Judge syndrome.

2) Violates the principle of checks and balances - as in Bhim Singh case

3) Goes against the constitutional morality of limited powers..

5) No other country has judges appointing judges.

However this is not entirely true.

1) Brought to ensure independence of judiciary → has ensured so far

2) Upheld the power of appointment of judges without executive biases.
↳ separation of power Art 50.

3) Was brought to curb executive whims in appointing their favourites.
↳ has upheld that principle
(Ex: during emergency saw favouritism.)

Way Ahead

1) Uphold the distribution of power with transparency – publish the criteria for appointment.

2) Executive needs to collaborate with judiciary – work together for spirit of Constitution.

This would uphold the spirit of independence with accountability of judiciary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Services determine the growth and development ~~paradig~~ paradigm of nation - book "Why Nation Fail" by James Robinson.

In this light, just focussing on recruitment & standardized training not enough

1) Lack of adherence to modern challenges. Eg cybersecurity

2) Fifth generation warfare as held by NSA Doval ⇒ need deft management of perceptions.

3) Corruption rampant despite reforms. Eg Pooja Singhal case Jharkhand.

4) Politicization due to inverted structure at top [NK Sayena Committee]

5) Lack of sensitivity ⇒ leads to ivory tower syndrome.

In this light, need to adopt a [life cycle approach] of reforms.

1) Impartial recruitment with focus on holistic personality — increase essay, ethics focus.

2) Training for sensitivity along with knowledge booster — Eg Model of Singapore.

3) Round the career progression mapping — @ 13 & 20 years of service (II ARC)

4) Nodal cell in Home Ministry to tackle the nexus issues (Vohra Committee)

5) Making them Karmayogi via on ground & [ears to ground] approach

This would help to uphold [Kautilya's Yogakshema] for better service delivery & robust civil servants.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact bonds provide returns based on the outcomes of the scheme in which invested.

Have potential to revolutionize

- bring outcome based budgeting
- promote social impact rather than just huge targets
- promote the values of welfare State (Article 38)
- lead to better fund utilization & fiscal discipline

However there are challenges —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

- low rate of return & low investment
- lack of clear definition of outcomes
- lack of investor confidence due to lack of participation
- top down approach without participation by people

Way ahead

- have a value based approach
  ⇓
  define the outcomes and quantity
- promote the discounting & trading of these bonds

This would help to achieve social welfare via fiscal discipline.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a very high ratio of 50:50 among graduates but in the labour force this drops to 1:2 for women : men. (PLFS data)

Major reasons for low FLFP

1) Domestication of women theory – Chandra Mohanty.
2) Toothless Sexual Harassment at workplace Act ⇒ #MeToo movement
3) Social control over mobility.
   Eg return home before dark.
4) Reproductive career break.
5) Others → glass ceiling
   → glass cliff
   → wage gap @ 30% Global wage report (ILO)

Case : Feminization U hypothesis by Eco Survey – less in labour force due to more in secondary education

Way ahead to address this

1) Promote female centric fields

Eg Take cues from success of US fashion industry

Need to address

1) 27% increase in GDP by female parity — IMF Chief
2) Uphold Article 39(d) of equality at work

2) Promote procurement by government from vulnerable sections — South Africa model

3) Skilling of women — promote value of equity in PMKVY 3.0

4) Women centric development
↳ promote SHG.

This would help with gender equality (SDG-5) and women led development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Civil Registration system is essential to uphold the value of citizen centric administration.

Essential for socio economic planning

1) Data driven governance for more accurate & targetted policy

2) Prevent exclusion errors. ⇒ uphold the value of democracy

3) Participative planning via little twitching ⇒ good governance

4) Transparency and accountability in the planning process.

5) Responsive and AGILE approach ⇒ feedback based planning.

However there are certain challenges that come with this step

1) Exclusion of people who are not registered ⇒ (Eg) MNREGA type loss of jobs by digitization.

2) Lack of sorted and cohorted data ⇒ not effective.

3) Not participative as certain sections become invisible to administration.

(Eg) Jharkhand girl died as not given food – no documents.

4) Promote red tapism due to high issues and methods to get registered.

Way ahead

1) Take it slow – have a piecemeal approach.

2) Involve civil society for getting people registered.

This would help make such systemic reforms an enabler and not a disable for people centric governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF has often been under the scanner for its conditionality and lack of sensitivity to the local needs.

Need for reform

- too much control of the West
- Top down approach of funding
- Conditionality causes political upheaval
  - Eg Pakistan
- funding not sensitive to the local needs.
  - Eg Sri Lanka ⇒ no boost to tourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way ahead for reforms

promote autonomy
⇓
funding quota rationalization

promote participative conditionality ⇒ stakes in framing the condition

promote the value of democracy as it is being threatened by Global South ⇒ BRIC has New Development Bank & Contingency reserve

Promote the better usage of grants → build capacity of the loan taker.

This would help to ensure the IMF stays relevant in today's era of new world order and is representative of the same.

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· The recent visit of PM to UAE and the adoption of UPI by the same threw light at evolving economic centricity of India - West Asia relations.

Earlier confines of geopolitics
- → oil based dealings - only a taker
- → lack of symmetry in relation - poorer country
- → tussle with Israel ⇒ need for dehyphenation

However, now the relations are centred on geoeconomics.

1) De dollarization: using Indian rupee to buy oil from UAE
2) Collaboration on green energy as with Saudi Arabia
3) Flow of Khaleeji capital to India.
   Eg Emaar mall in Srinagar.
4) shifting priority due to changing

nature of West Asian country priority.

Eg Saudi Vision 2030 – Solar focus.

5) Food corridors: built for Bahrain and UAE – Indian farmer benefit.

6) Defence collaboration: west Asian company Carbene making guns for India

Yet, the geopolitics are far from over as –

1) Welfare of diaspora still central theme – 8 million diaspora there

2) I2U2 organization formed for geostrategic cooperation.

3) India still has 65% oil imports from OPEC members.

4) Value of Abrahan Accords allow for comprehensive policy.

In this light, India needs to engage deeply to uphold the common interests for integrated development of both regions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent 1330 crore fine on Google brought into limelight the importance of Competition Commission of India.

Role of Competition Commission becomes very important for

→ furthering healthy competition

1) Upholding level playing field.
2) Providing right policy environment to support small enterprises.
3) Providing the environment to prevent monopolistic tendency
   Eg fine on Amazon for own product selling.
4) Helps to uphold the value of "customer is king" — Eg

fined Maggi for unethical use of MSG

→ **promoting innovation**

1) Providing the appropriate incentive for innovation via competition. Eg Jio laptops.

2) Providing for the flow of ideas and better usage of resources. Eg strict startup ecosystem.
— Seed Fund rounds overseen.

3) Provides for the efficiency in usage of limited resources.
Eg Not allowing FDI in inventory model e-commerce

→ **Augmenting effectiveness**

1) Promotes the usage of economies of scale. Eg right policy created for ONDC.

2) Fines levied for taking away the resources of public usage. Eg Telecom fines on Vodafone.
⇓
using only for itself

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, it is faced by numerous

Challenges

- Lack of tooth to avail and levy hefty fines.
- Lack of adequate technological expertise
- Lack of separate cadre of officers ⇒ no experts in law, finance, etc.
- Government control ⇒ leads to partiality
- No autonomy in appointment, removal & day-to-day functioning

Way ahead

1) Give a status of Autonomy via separate legislation — for ease of doing business.
2) Regulate the appointment of commissioners via Committee [said by Birla comm]
3) Provide for all services — not only IAS as the heads of these.

This would help to draw all investment for $5 trillion economy

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news has been an emerging area of alleged corrupt practice though not yet covered in Section 123 of RPA (Representation of Peoples Act)

Need to make paid news an election offence

- → disturbs the level playing field needed under Article 324
- → prevents violation of the Constitutional Morality.
- → helps to uphold the true spirit of Section 123 → since use of money power is actually corrupt.
- → prevent use of money & muscle power in elections
- → Uphold the judgment of Supreme Court in Abhiram Singh case

However, there are challenges in making it a corrupt practice –

2020 Bihar elections saw 35 cases of paid news unearthed by the media.

1) Lack of clarity in RPA → not consistent.
   - Bribing is penal under Section 8(1) but not under Section 8(3)

2) Paid news can suffer from similar backlash as seen for false affidavit
   ↳ political party dharna.

3) Lack of clarity of what constitutes paid news and what is just electioneering.

4) Lack of clear ~~definity~~ definition of cons of paid news.
   ⇒ No knowledge about when some paid news is malicious.

5) Judgement of the intent of paid news isnt easy and making all news as paid news violates rights under Section 126 → to popularize

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

This calls for critical view at the menace of paid news via —

1) Committee or Law Commission to give clear definition of paid news with all intent & amount limit

2) Awareness among people about ills of paid news ⇒ mature electorate (Lokniti CSDS Survey)

3) Power to Election Commission to reject nomination for paid news [expand Resurgence India case judgement]

4) More power of review ⇒ separate courts to quickly decide on paid news cases.

This would help to ensure swasth rajneeti, surakshit Bharat along with mature voting pattern.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent Hijab case of Karnataka brought into light the importance of "doctrine of essentiality"

Doctrine of Essentiality

1) Evolved from the Shirur Mutt case where the Supreme Court balanced Article 25 (religious freedom) with larger public interest.

2) Holds that unless a religious practice is essential for the religion, it can be regulated by the State.
Eg Kesh & Kirpan essential for Sikh.

3) The essentiality of a practice determined based on the various religious scriptures and impartial hearing.

However, it has become a point

of contention due to the following reasons —

1) Courts are not an "eclictic body" and leads to judiciopapism
— Nikhil Soni case

2) Court imposition of what religion means → stifles individual autonomy
— held by minority judge Indu Malhotra in Sabrimala case.

3) Goes against individual freedom as to an athiest nothing can be religious

4) Leads to unintended consequences.
- Hijab case restricted education of girls.
- Ismail Farooqui case lead to Namaz in open in Gurgaon.

Yet, they are necessary to —

1) uphold rights of people.
Eg Triple Talaq banned — Shayara Bano case

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Uphold dignity of women & gender justice
Eg Sabrimala temple entry.

3) Uphold constitutional morality as Article 25 itself says reasonable restrictions based on other fundamental rights

Way ahead

1) Need to balance the necessity of reform with lack of sufficiency.
- Debate and public participation
- Parliamentary reforms by law.
- Building consensus.

2) Principle of judicial restraint unless absolutely necessary.

3) Sensitive matter → need to go slow as by Law Commission

This would ensure religiosity with constitutionality and debate on UCC (Article 44) is in right direction for reform

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Economic advisory Council called for limiting the size of the government due to huge pressure on the finances and more.

Case in support of limiting the government

1) Reduce spending on salary and pensions ⇒ more for welfare under Article 38

2) Promote the fiscal discipline via less devolution
↳ at all levels government shrink.

3) Promote capital expenditure
- Good in private investment
- Generate more jobs.
- Economic growth to $5 trillion.

4) Promote more faster decision making ⇒ reduce red tapism.

5) Promote the ease of doing business due to less hindrances in government

However, reducing the government size is not the panacea as —

1) Promotes centralization of power ⇒ against principle of subsidiarity

2) Stifles expertise in governance as same officer manages multiple fields.

3) Loopholes in policy possible as less brains ponder over it.
Eg seen with fodder policy of Bihar

4) Stifles innovation due to lack of conflicting ideas.

5) Below a critical number can lead to loss of accountability hierarchy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way ahead

1) Adopt flatter structure and have only few posts and levels.
   Eg CAG office abolished section officer.

2) Determine via calculation the critical limit for each department.

3) Diversify the areas of expertise – hire generalists for flatter government

4) Lateral entry more to uphold the value of time based experts.
   ↳ only limited duration ⇒ no pension

5) Uphold principle of subsidiarity
   ⇒ build local capacity.

This would help to uphold the minimum government, maximum governance for Article 38 of welfare objective

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Institute of Eminence scheme was envisioned to provide autonomy to higher educational institutes to develop better educational ecosystem.

They have delivered

- Pay packages from them have increased by 50% in 6 years.
- Research output has increased placing India at rank 3 in no. of publications
- Helped attract better talent due to branding.
- Helped to improve internal governance and pedagogy ⇒ lesser dropouts

However, they have remained largely inadequate as game changer

1) Lack of adequate funding ⇒ only

57% of the demanded funds provided.

2) Lack of quality of research — very low h-index (<20) of professors.

3) Bad infrastructure ⇒ lack of modern labs like for 6G in communication.

4) Outdated curriculum - still teaching engineering drawing at these colleges

5) Questions on criteria of identification as IIT Kanpur left out

6) Lack of cross sectoral representation as no reservation in many

7) Autonomy misused ⇒ no definite standards of the graduates ⇒ not employable.

All this calls for quick steps to address the various disparities

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1) Industry Academia linkage — follow USA model.

2) Korean Model whereby these

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Corporates can have CSR funding used for stipend based skilled students.

3) Earn while you learn scheme ⇒ for bridging the accessibility & affordability [By Tourism sector]

4) Certain minimum level of regulation ⇒ ensure minimal fees.

5) HEFA based funding to balance the remaining fees.

6) Provision of collaborated infrastructure ⇒ uphold best usage of all resources. [Eg collaborated use of 5G labs].

This would help to ensure these Institutes of Eminence become centres of excellence to produce the human capital India needs for [SDG-4] and Amritkaal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure of India (Aadhaar, Jandhan, etc) has been recognized by IMF as a wonder.

It allows for —

innovative & convenient public services

1) Better usage of mobiles as with UPI for easy payment.
   Eg German minister paying for vegetables via UPI

2) Improve targetted service delivery
   Eg Aadhaar based payments in MNREGA.

3) Innovative to tackle the growing money laundering issue
   Eg Central Bank Digital Currency for traceability

उम्मीदवारों को इस छाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Overcome inclusion or accessibility barrier

1) Take the banking to homes.
   Eg Yono SBI app.
2) Take the ease of accessibility due to lack of barriers.
   Eg CBDC has no intermediary.
3) No inclusion or exclusion errors due to duplicity.
   Eg Seen with Aadhaar to ration card linkage.

Increase transparency & accountability

1) Data visible to all who have permission ⇒ uphold upward accountability
2) Net banking has brought the transparency in transaction
   ⇒ no more [bank hidden charges].
3) JAM Trinity has helped prevent leakages — due to [direct benefit transfer]

However, there are numerous challenges galore —

1) Lack of digital connectivity → only 42% have internet (NSSO data)

2) Lack of digital literacy → only 10% in rural areas (NSSO data)

3) Inequality in access due to limited availability of infrastructure.
   Eg no kiosk at Common Service Centre.

4) Lack of people centric governance
   → mostly in English → not in vernacular
   websites

5) Lack of effective protection of data → violate privacy

Way ahead

1) Business process reengineering (II ARC)

2) PPP basis of implementation
   ↳ learn from "think digital" of UP

This would ensure digital governance & use of 4th industrial revolution for Sabka saath, Sabkavikas

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Bandhua Mukti Morcha case called for health as a right to all and brought the legislative domain of healthcare to fore.

However, first legislation isnt enough due to various shortfalls.

1) Inadequate personnel/beds.

	Actual	Recommended
Personnel	1 doctor per 1445 people	1/1000 (WHO)
Beds	0.7 beds per 1000 people	3.4/1000 (WHO

2) Lack of enough capacity of generic medicine → only 47% demand met.

3) Overburdened primary worker — works 15km radius against 5km by ~~Birla~~ Committee Bajaj

4) Lack of adequate funding — only 2% in Budget 2023 of GDP

5) High out of pocket expenditure ⇒ 1/6th of poverty due to this (WHO)

All this calls for plugging the —

→ Social gaps

1) Reduce stigma in healthcare especially mental healthcare.
   → Live Love Laugh campaign.

2) Reduce social discriminations to healthcare access ⇒ build social infrastructure

3) Provide for mobile vans as by SCARF initiative for accessible & affordable health.

→ Financial gaps

1) Channelize CSR funds for PPP based healthcare.

2) Adopt best practice :-
   - Mohalla clinics of Delhi
   - Barefoot doctor of China

   — for cheap healthcare at primary level.

3) Insurance coverage to "missing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

middle" – by NITI Aayog

→ Infrastructure gaps

1) Separate budget for social capital expenditure at least 10% of total

2) Use of Telemedicine for mobile clinics – use echo clinic concept.

3) Increase number of beds by leasing private beds by tax incentives.

This would help to uphold the SDG-3 of health for all & additionally need —

1) Legislation → to create bounded accountability of government

→ bring in necessary systemic overhaul

→ uphold health as a right (Article 21)

This would uphold healthy India becomes the demographic dividend for our Panch-Prann

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The transgender form around 49 lakh of our population as per Census 2011

There has been legislative nudge in protecting the transgender as

1) Transgender Protection Act 2024
   - Gave certain rights to the transgenders related to access, jobs, etc.
   - Gave an identity to the "third gender"

2) NALSA case judgement —
   - recognised the various challenges faced by transgender and suggested measures for solving issues.

However, still they have remained endangered

1) OBC reservation under NALSA case not given.

2) Lack of right of self determination as identity certificate by DM.

3) No change in IPC and other laws to expand "woman" to include crimes against transgender.

4) Social stigma – faced by 89% of the transgender (NHRC data)

5) Unemployed and live on alms.

6) Only 30% registered with Election Commission ⇒ lack of voice.

Impact of such exclusion

- → lack of equality of opportunity
- → violation of rights and ~~dignit~~ dignity (Article 21)
- → goes against spirit of constitution → judicial order not implemented
- → "third gender" become third citizens ⇒ not treated at parity

All this calls for following steps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to ameliorate the sufferings —

1) Amend the IPC by inserting a clause expanding definition of women to include transgender.

2) Swadhar Greh model of Gujarat
→ skilling of transgenders.

3) Providing them credit and support for entrepreneurship — done by ~~Kana~~ Karnataka Women Development Council

4) Treat them at parity with OBC in appointments and promotions
↳ new yardsticks of justice.

5) Treat discrimination against them as untouchability
↳ Living Tree doctrine

This would uphold the dignity and human rights of the transgenders as a part of our society for welfare & Samodaya

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Shanghai Cooperation Organization admitted Iran and became more robust in its approach. India has presidentship this year (2023)

India wants to fulfil following expectations from SCO

SCO has —
1) 40% of population
2) 25% of GDP
3) 2 permanent UNSC members.

1) Better connectivity to Central Asia & Europe — International North South Corridor.
2) Mineral security from Central Asia — Eg Kazakhastan has Uranium
3) Energy security — TAPI pipeline for gas based economy.
4) Better trade by leveraging the

Ashgabat agreement

5) Prevent terrorism via the RATS

6) Uphold strategic autonomy
↙ QUAD ↘ SCO.

However there are factors not allowing India to fulfil that role

1) Chinese challenge

- Blocking terrorist architecture.
  Eg No action against Masood Azhar
- Huge inroads into Central Asia ⇓ BRI project
  → less space for India

2) Pakistani challenge

- Not allowing land access → failing TAPI & Ashgabat
- Promoting terrorism ⊕ bringing Kashmir (bilateral) issue.

3) Russia - China axis → not good for India.

4) Perpetual attacks on Indian

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sovereignty ⇒ CPEC accepted by members

5) Lack of true autonomy as become caught in Chinese/Pakistani agenda.

Yet, it is very significant to —

1) Have a voice in an organization dominated by adversaries.

2) Bring the issues of India to the high table for support.

Way Ahead

1) Engage with all partners — have diplomatic talks.

2) Central Asia focus.

- Have separate mission mode talks — have & build goodwill
- Build capacity ⇒ open IITs in Central Asia.

3) Engage with like minded Iran and Russia for European Connectivity

↳ prevent delays. as with Chabahar Zahedan

This would help to ensure India gets the best of both world via strategic autonomy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and USA strengthened their partnership with the recent State visit of PM Modi – first time in one decade.

This saw the conclusion of an initiative of Critical & Emerging Technology — promises transformation

1) Provides for better engagement between industries via INDUS X
2) Technology transfer will help to build local capacity
3) Help Make in India and lead to more jobs.
4) Help to popularize our digital infrastructure and expand it.
5) Open the path to become a "digital vishwaguru".

6) Bring in better usage of artificial intelligence & blockchain in agriculture, health, education, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However it is not a bed of roses as there are challenges.

1) ~~USA~~ USA has been a non-trustworthy partner – denied GPS during Kargil war

2) Lack of interoperability of defence systems – 49% imports from Russia.

3) Conditionalities of USA have been against Indian interests.

4) Threat of losing strategic autonomy

5) Challenges around technology transfer and indigenization.
→ US has been critical of our IPR regime

Yet, we need US support due to its –

1) Sheer volume of research spending

& cutting edge technology.

2) Evolving nature of cyber attacks
Eg Red Echo on Mumbai power grid.

Way ahead

1) Have a clear cut policy and negotiate for India centric sharing
2) Build own capacity ⇒ train workforce in research.
3) Increase own GERD (Gross expenditure on R&D) from 0.7% of GDP to 3% as in China
4) Be careful to diversify → have similar deals with France or EU as well.
5) Leverage Indo Pacific centricity ⇒ ask for favourable terms in deal — GE414 engine in right direction

US collaboration can help to shape our technology landscape by leaps & bounds & work towards atmanirbhar Bharat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**

Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks:* ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0834009

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aditya Srivastava

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre IISE, Lucknow

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security in India has been ascertained through the National Food Security Act, 2013

Different dimensions of food security

- → Accessible food
- → Affordable food
- → Right to food.
- → Less food inflation
- → Strategic buffer stocks.

NFSA, 2013

1) Right to food
2) Wheat, rice @ ₹1, 2 per kg
3) 35kg cereals to Antyodaya.

India has been fairly successful

1) NFSA, covers 80crore Indians ⇒ right to food to poor.
2) Accessible food via PDS and fair price shops.

3) Affordable food @ 1,2 per kg as shown in box

4) Strategic buffers for price stability → check food inflation.
Eg OMSS scheme.

However, there have been challenges

1) High food inflation recently
Eg Tomato @ ₹200/kg.

2) Overflowing buffer stocks @ 200% of needed

3) Inclusion & exclusion errors due to ration card → not accessible

4) Lack of coverage due to technological glitches — Eg 2016 Punjab wheat crisis

Way ahead

1) Need here is to provide end to end digitization.

2) Uphold the GPS tracking to prevent leakage - Tamil Nadu model.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent ChatGPT revolution and blockchain based smart contracts have opened reform options.

Potential to transform agriculture

→ by blockchain

1) Peer to peer lending can solve issues around credit

2) Smart contract can help bring contract farming ⇒ new technology

3) Cryptocurrency have help to simplify the input costs due to no cascading

→ By ChatGPT

1) Better prediction of market price & demand → using Generative AI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Better extension services due to ~~inf~~ interface.

3) Can provide necessary knowledge about best practice like Harit Dhara

However there are challenges

1) Lack of digital penetration only 42% internet (NSSO data)

2) Digital illiteracy — only 10% digitally literate in rural (NSSO data)

3) Challenges of technology
   - can lead to biases
   - Not traceable cryptocurrency
     → can lead to money launder

Way ahead

1) Need to customize the tech usage — link with soil health card

2) Promote digitization — ramp up BharatNet.

This will help sustainable agriculture

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent payment by India for UAE ~~co~~ oil in rupees shows the acceleration towards de-dollarization.

Reasons / factors behind this acceleration to de-dollarization

1) Russian war in Ukraine & weaponization of trade in dollar
→ SWIFT ban

2) Power of manipulation with the dollar US ⇒ freeze assets.

3) Promotion of own infrastructure
[Eg UPI in France.

4) Dollar loosing its value — lost value quickly during 2024 [10% fall]

5) high cost of sterilization

However complete de-dollarization isnt possible at the moment —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Dollar hegemony → more than 70% reserves of all country in dollar

2) Mark to market → all currency exchange rate based on dollar

3) Large trade volume of dollar ⇒ easily exchangeable
↳ unlike Russian cancellation of Indian rupees for oil.

Yet, there are signs of alternative in [Long term]

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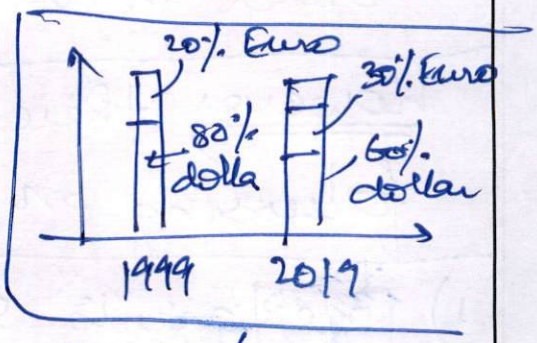
1) [Brics] mooting gold backed currency

2) Decreasing dollar reserves as shown for India



3) Increasing Chinese push for [Yuan]. [Eg] India paid for Russian oil in Yuan.

Yet, we need to be wary of the new currency emerging since it can lead to trade slowdown.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently USA filed a complaint in WTO regarding the rice subsidy of India exceeding 10% (Amber box)

Reasons for pressure from developed country

1) Distorts international trade
2) Goes against agreed norms (10% Amber)
3) Leads to violation of rules based order in WTO.

However there are merits in focussing on policy support for poor

1) [MSP] grants security to farmer from market fluctuations
2) Food security of 80 crore people in India depends.
3) In line with the agreed Bali Peace clause.

4) Supports the differentiated responsibility of developed vs developing country.

5) Uphold [Article 38] – welfare state

6) Uphold the right to food of poor
⇒ reduce malnutrition (SDG-2).

[Yet, there needs certain change]

1) Need → MSP becoming fiscal burden (Economic Survey 2021)
→ Distorting cropping pattern to wheat/rice
↓ high fertilizer ⇒ soil having N:P:K = 8:3:1 and [urea]

[Way ahead] → [PM KISAN] WTO compliant

1) Move to direct transfer of difference in price. [Eg] MPS, Bhavantar, Bhugtan

2) Decentralize the MSP → agro climatic agriculture

This would help to make agriculture robust while uphold our domestic and international responsibility

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Composite water management Index tells that by 2030, India's water demand would be [twice] the supply. (NITI Aayog)

[Several initiatives taken]

- → Atal Bhujal Yojana – groundwater
- → Jal Jeevan Mission
- → Har Ghar Jal – Jal Shakti
- → Per drop more crop – PM Krishi Sinchayi.

Yet, the issues of water availability & quality remain

- → only 42% households have 24×7 water availability.
- → pollution → Blue baby syndrome
  → river like Yamuna.
- → groundwater → [17%] aquifer critical (CGWB data)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for this

1) Power subsidy as in Punjab ⇒ over exploited groundwater
2) Salinization due to capillary action.
   Eg Reh in Punjab/ Haryana.
3) Overuse of subsidized urea
   → nitrogen runoff ⇒ eutrophication

Way ahead to address these issues

1) Better storage and management of Monsoon – learn from Gujarat (Sauni Yojana)
2) One Water approach
3) Circular water economy → use phytorid wastewater treatment
4) People campaign → learn from the Niranga campaign of Maharashtra

This would help uphold the value of water and uphold SDG-6 of clean water and sanitation.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Arctic glaciers are melting at twice the global average called ~~Arc~~ Arctic amplification.

Drivers of glacial retreat in Arctic

1) Climate change & global warming.
2) slowing of Atlantic Meridional Overturning circulation.
3) Recent atmospheric river phenomenon in Alaska.
4) Black carbon deposition ⇒ low albedo.
5) Feedbacks → meltwater feedback
→ ice albedo feedback.
6) Cutting of glaciers by Russian ships.

This is having huge impacts on the ecosystem

1) Rising sea levels ⇒ inundation of

land. Eg Jakarta sinking

2) Changing jet stream ⇒ weak Rossby waves ⇒ cold wave in Canada

3) Permafrost melting.
   - Forest fire in Russia.
   - Carbon emission in atmosphere.

4) Shifting of earth poles as noted by a study → polar drift can impact climate.

5) Loss of biodiversity → coral loss as in Manila → linked to glacier melt ⇒ more water ⇒ inundated.

6) Loss of polar bears → 2/3 lost.

Way Ahead

1) Human effort to stick to Paris deal – provide climate finance.

2) Refreeze the Arctic – civil society efforts

3) Damming of glaciers. ⇒ learn from Jacobsharn glacier effort.

This would help to mute the impact of Arctic melting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent success of Chandrayaan 3 drew the remark —

"Chanda Mama door ke → Chanda Mama tour ke"

In this light, space tourism is becoming a reality

1) Galaxtus, a private company providing space vacations.

2) lowering cost of space travel.
↳ Chandrayaan 3 @ half the budget of Interstellar movie

3) Reusable vehicles ⇒ can take human and then bring back.
Eg SpaceX tested it recently

4) Increasing demand for space travel is driving the sector.

Albeit, it comes with hindrances

1) Space debris issue → Kessler syndrome is a challenge

2) Lack of adequate technology to ensure 100% human survival.

3) High cost of travel ⇒ lead to inequity

4) High disparity in space capacity
↳ India only 4th to land on moon.

5) Lack of two-way vehicles.

In this, following measures can help

1) Rationalize space tourism via self-destructive debris

2) Catch the debris via collaboration

3) Reduce costs via research and development

4) Outer Space Treaty overhaul to meet current demand & dynamics

5) Symmetry in powers, via nation to nation collaboration (Eg- LUPEX - Ind-Jap.)

This would help in accessible & space sensitive tourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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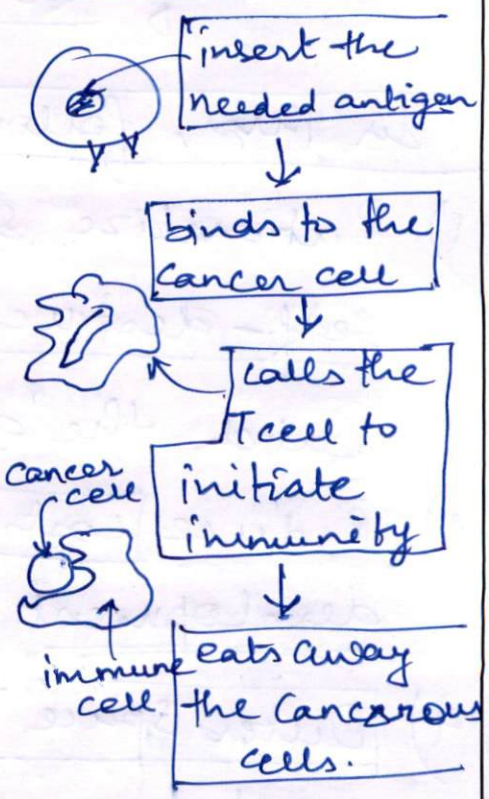
CAR-T cell therapy (chimeric antigen receptor - Tcell) has been the breakthrough which can provide targetted cancer treatment.

Can be a game changer in cancer treatment

1) Reduce or eliminate side effects of chemical therapy.

2) No induced cancer as happens with radiotherapy.

3) Long lasting immunity due to memory of Tcell



4) Reduce the duration of treatment

5) Increase the 5year survival probability by upto 50%

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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It can overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology

Crispr = molecular scissors
Cas9 = nuclease protein ⇒ guide

1) Provide boost to innate immunity
⇓
not given by CRISPR

2) No side effects by CAR-T cell ⇒ cannot cause genetic mutations
~~unat~~ ↳ CRISPR can cause changes in host DNA.

3) CRISPR needs repetition and arduous procedure to correct each cancer cell DNA
↳ CAR-T cell just needs to activate some T cells → then they produce own copies.

4) CRISPR has higher rate of errors due to lack of efficacious targetting by CAS9 protein
↳ CAR T cell more accurate → uses body internal mechanism.

Thereby CAR-T cell therapy needs revamp to uphold right to life

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent Kerala Story movie threw light at the role of extremist organizations and their expanding domain

New & emerging technologies used

- radicalization via social media. (Eg) ISIS in Kerala
- dark web → arms smuggling
- Crypto currency → money launder & terrorist funding

Yet, not possible to tackle this by one country

1) Transnational reach of all technology
2) VPN and other technology difficult to curb by one country
3) Lack of clarity about role of foreign intermediary → crypto exchanges. → Facebook/whatsapp.
4) Silos working threatens all as the organized crime is collaborating. (Eg) D Company.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Therefore, there is a need to join hands and collaborate for global effort

1) FATF action for sanction effectiveness via global agreement.

2) Globally agreed norms for internet usage ⇒ curb social media misuse

3) Signing of Budapest convention by all for secure cyberspace.

4) Sharing of critical intelligence to bust online networks.

5) Policing the cyberspace to curb dark web → get ToR experienced workforce

6) Catching extremist content via collaboration of government, social media and people — TK Vishwanathan comm

This would help to ensure root eradication of terrorism ~~wit~~ while upholding cyber-surakshit Bharat

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Galwan, Tawang and Yangtse incidents have kept the temperature high on LAC since 2020.

Here we have seen ramping up of border infrastructure

China building roads (+) Settlements near Arunachal border.

India building "vibrant villages" and strategic roads [22/73 completed - CAG reports]

Yet, role of ITBP is very important in this light due to

1) Important to man the border on foot → check infiltration
→ hold border ⇒ dont shift

2) Ears to ground approach ⇒ collaborate with locals.

3) Capability to fight unarmed as seen

in Galwan.

4) Hiring locals ⇒ genetic ability to live in low oxygen levels.

Yet, there have been Challenges hindering ITBP role

1) Lack of adequate cold wear equipment → as seen with Galwan deaths.

2) Lack of strategic roads ⇒ caught slow moving.

3) Lack of adequate ammunitions and logistic support → multiplicity of forces

Way ahead

1) Give PPP mode road building beyond BRO capacity (Shekatkar comm)

2) One Border one force (Madhav Godbole Comm)
⇒ give assam rifle power to ITBP.

3) Better training & equipment → give oxygen masks..

This would help to uphold sovereignty & see eye to eye with chinese aggression

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The productivity of agriculture has been low at 60% of that in China (+) only 130% cropping intensity.

Land productivity focus has not led to gains

1) Due to lack of irrigation as 45% areas are rainfed.
2) Over irrigation leading to runoff and evaporative wastage.
3) 62% well and tubewell irrigation ⇒ groundwater crisis.
4) Degraded lands like in Chambal or in Vidharba.
5) Irrigation related water wastage
   ↳ India has 4% world freshwater for 18% population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6) Land productivity has not been a panacea — 86% farmer small & marginal.

Therefore, need is to move from land productivity to irrigation water productivity for

- Efficient water usage → via micro irrigation
- promoting water as an asset
- water costs down due to circular water approach.

Challenges associated with irrigation water productivity shift

1) High cost of technology → installing micro irrigation takes 2-3 lakhs per hectare

2) lack of adequate technology for one water — phytoid tech missing

3) Water related disputes — as seen due to forest deficit in Warabandhi scheme

4) Irrigation bias → tends to promote rice cultivation ⇒ distort cropping pattern

5) Irrigation productivity can increase inequality ⇒ dont benefit small/marginal farmer.

In this light, following measures needed –

---

1) Separate agriculture feeder as in Gujarat ⇒ prevent groundwater exploitation

2) Farmer producer organization based micro irrigation ⇒ distribute costs.

3) Pani panchayats to solve disputes.

4) Scheme strengthening – expand PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana

5) Provide adequate credit → leverage Fintech revolution

This would help to ensure that irrigation water isnt misused and helps promote water sensitive agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Budget 2023 saw the launching of ₹ 19700 crore Green Hydrogen Mission.

Examination of role of Green Hydrogen in energy security

Pros	Cons
1) Reduce import bill by almost $100 billion by 2047	1) Highly inflammable ⇓ storage & transport issue.
2) Reduce dependency on oil import ⇒ atmanirbhar.	2) Import dependence on electrolyzers.
3) 2.5 times more energy density ⇒ more km per kg of hydrogen vs petrol.	3) High cost of new tech ⇒ energy intensive electrolysis
4) Promote use of	4) Lack of adequate policy/incentives ⇒ slow adoption.

renewables → uphold Panchamrit goals.

5) Indigenous Capability → can export for FOREX

4) No institutional mechanism to track various types of hydrogen in economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The National Green Hydrogen Mission can help to achieve energy goals as —

1) Help to move faster towards 50% renewable energy and 500 GW non-fossil energy (Panchamrit)
2) Bring in ₹8 trillion investment → green economy.
3) Generate 6 lakh green jobs.
4) 50 MMT additional Carbon emissions are forgone.
5) Build indigenous capability for atmanirbhar & energy goals.

In this light, we need to promote

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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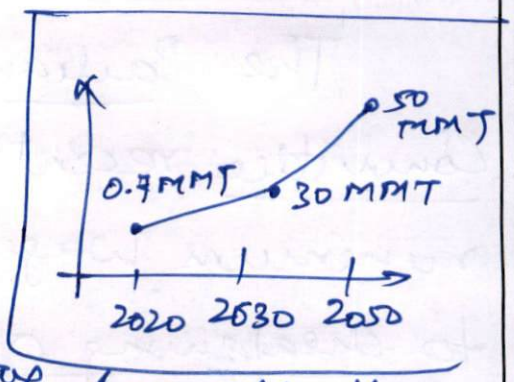
Green hydrogen to fulfil its true potential as follows:—

1) Have a strong PLI for electrolyzer manufacturing



2) Impose Pigovian tax for all the GHG emissions.

3) Strengthen the carbon trading and carbon credit
↳ have green hydrogen norms.

4) Promote HCNG as by Delhi

5) Tax incentive on green hydrogen run vehicles.

This would ensure hydrogen from renewable sources becomes the driver for Amritkaal 2047

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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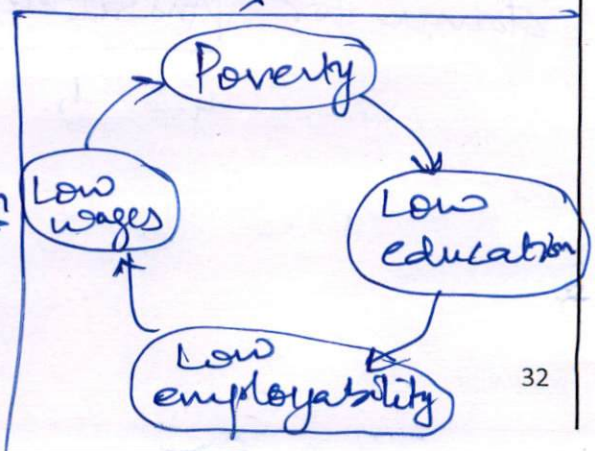
The Parliamentary Standing Committee recently observed that the minimum wages in India are leading to cheapening of labour – too low

In this light, there is a need to transition from minimum wage to living wage for following benefits

1) Uphold the constitutional morality of Article 41 → provide good standard of life.
2) Eradicate poverty → still at 22% (MPI report) ⇒ achieve SDG-1
3) Build human capital by breaking the cycle of deprivation



4) Promote a good access to health & education as per Tendulkar Committee

5) Lead to better social capital and eventually demographic dividend

6) Reduce government expenditure on welfare ⇒ more capital investment

However, there are numerous challenges

1) Backlash from private players due to increase in costs.

2) Reducing investment ⇒ can lead to FDI outflow

3) 90% informal labour segment ⇒ rarely follow the guidelines ⇒ hire at minimum wage only

4) Expanding Gig economy ⇒ blurring the lines ⇒ daily to hourly or per ride wages.

5) Lack of government enforcement machinery → very few inspections.

6) Lack of budgetary bandwidth to support the transition.

In this light, the following steps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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can help improve living conditions :-

1) Urban employment guarantee scheme
↳ learn from Odisha MUKTA scheme

2) Expand social security to all
↳ leverage RAISE framework of NITI Aayog.

3) Skilling of all labour (Sharada Prasad Comm)

4) Job creation via MSME reforms (UK Sinha Comm)

5) Living wages via collaboration with platforms in Gig economy.
↳ govt can provide difference wages.

6) More labour and employer on ASEEM portal

This would help to improve the living conditions as we move to $5 trillion economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Union Budget through its Saptrishi in 2023 has the ability to impact the present as well as future generations.

Yet, there has been limited public scrutiny

1) No power to public to raise issues
⇒ not put in public domain

2) Weak opposition ⇒ no debates or deliberation.

3) 2023 budget passed by guillotine

4) Lack of public participation ⇒ top down approach.

5) The concerns of many NGO/ pressure group/society not considered
↳ MSP legalization asked ⇒ no clarification given.

Yet, the scrutiny of Budget in the representative democracy happens according to the process —

1) Representatives in Parliament represent people's demands (by MP)

2) Budget based on previous year expenditure & scrutiny by media on MNREGA reduced allocation.

3) Represents the interests of larger public. Eg ₹13 trillion Capex due to NK Singh committee

4) Implements the suggestion of various civil society. Eg Green growth segment shaped by Greenpeace report

5) Scrutiny by public as the election process ensured direct accountability — in 2024 next.

Yet, there is scope to widen

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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the ambit of the public scrutiny:

1) Can provide draft budget online for suggestions → just like done for Data Protection Bill.

2) Zero base budgeting for better accountability to emergent needs.

3) Active role of Parliamentary Committee → need to expand its timely scrutiny

4) Public representative in Rajya Sabha need more power
↳ give them power to vote on some segments of budget.

5) Budget exercise needs to be done more holistically ⇒ restrict extra-budgetary borrowings.

This would help to make the budget more robust for the needs of developed India by 2047.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has the largest number of livestock in the world @ 40 crore and has highest dairy production.

India has achieved this feat due to following reasons:—

1) Cultural reasons
- Cow as sacred.
- Milk important in diet ⇒ high demand.

2) Economic reasons.
- Low cost of production due to cooperative. Eg Amul.
- Large no. of dispersed farmer ⇒ tough competition.

3) Government
- Policy like white revolution
- Promotion of dairy via schemes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

like the Harit Dhara.

Yet, challenges remain to the low productivity of our animals.

1) Desi breed of cow (Bos indicus) produces 3-4 times less milk than jersey breeds.

2) Low fodder availability ⇒ low nutrition ⇒ low milk output.

3) Fodder scams as in Bihar.

4) Lack of economies of scale → almost 75% milk farmer have only 2-3 cows/buffalo.

5) Issues around GHG (methane) emissions from livestock

6) Lack of timely milk procurement ⇒ souring of milk.

7) Lack of adequate processing + sorting infrastructure.

In this light, the following can

help to increase productivity and overall farmer income —

1) Research and better breeding to increase milk output.

2) Formation of FPOs — 10,000 envisaged in budget

3) Post milking infrastructure
   - Leverage PPP based cold storage.
   - Cooperative based sorting/grading

4) Hariti Dhara and use of fodder via channelizing advanced maize (Co-0238) from USA.

5) Promote the export of A2 milk from Bos Indicus
   ↳ in demand abroad due to better gut health.

This would help make the dairy sector more lucrative and help it lead to place India on global milk map as MILK FACTORY of world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Climate change is driving various extreme weather events (IPCC report) and India is [7th] most vulnerable to these climate extremes.

Climate change causing crop failures

1) Untimely rains destroy crops.
   Eg February rains → destroy wheat in North India (2023)

2) Droughts due to [heat dome] as in March → impact Rabi crop.

3) Locust attacks as in 2020 due to general global warming

4) Monsoon variability due to stronger El Nino as in 2010, 2023
   ↳ reduced [18%] sugarcane output in India, 2010.

5) Fires in crops due to various

heating and lightening.

6) Disturbed western disturbances cause floods as seen in Himachal 2023.

Yet, its a two way relation as agriculture too impacts climate change

1) Land fallowing converts land into carbon emitter from sink.
   Eg Vidharbha region.
2) Flood irrigation causes methane emission. Eg rice transplantation method.
3) Nitrogenous fertilizer like [urea] ⇒ cause [N_2O] release ⇒ exacerbate climate change.
4) Pesticides lead to anti-microbial and anti-pest resistance
   ⇒ stronger locusts.
5) Use of diesel motor and generator for tubewell irrigation
   - reduces groundwater level
   - causes [CO_2] emission.

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In this light, National Agricultural Disaster Management Plan can help

1) Create resilience among farming community due to better information

2) Create capability via mock drills and alternative farming technique.
   Eg SRI technique for rice.

3) Regular disaster audits to mute the impact of flood/drought.

4) Promote climate resilient crops.
   Eg Bahraich has dragonfruit.

5) Have mobile vans for quick support — save lives and crops via providing → water in drought
   → gypsum in minor floods.

This would help to promote disaster resilient agriculture via a paradigm shift in agriculture.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent earthquake of 7.8 magnitude in Turkey drew the attention to this looming disaster.

Delhi is vulnerable along with other regions as —

1) Moving Himalayas due to moving Indian plate @ 1cm/year.
2) Delhi lies on the fault line stretching from Aravallis.
3) Gujarat lies on the intersection of 3 plates just like Turkey
4) High population density even in zone II of earthquake vulnerability
5) closeness to the Himalayas ⇒ tremors felt even in UP, Bihar
6) High vulnerability due to lack of

compliance to building codes.

In this light following measures have been taken

1) Earthquake early warning system being developed for [Target G] of Sendai

2) "India Quake" app for better information dissemination

3) NDMA guidelines for holistic management of earthquakes.

4) Disaster resilient infrastructure being promoted — [CDRI] initiative

Yet, there are significant gaps in the earthquake management

1) Early warning not accurate due to technology issue

2) Lack of SDMA capability ⇒ slow response.

3) Tourism beyond carrying capacity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) impending disaster (Vikram Saraswat committee)

4) Lack of disaster resilient infrastructure due to low funding & audit/enforcement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way ahead

1) Need to build comprehensive disaster plan with clear targets - time bound.

2) Network of dedicated clinicians for timely treatment → save lives.

3) Less stress on Himalayas → use TSA assesment for sustainable tourism - Vikram Gaur panel

4) Harmonious infrastructure in Himalayas - (Ravi Chopra comm.)

This would help to mute the impact on earthquakes and promote safe recovery & minimum losses.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent tokamak reactor of China helped to produce net positive energy from nuclear fusion and set the path for artificial sun.

Advantages of nuclear fusion

1) Over Conventional Energy
   - Not polluting – less GHG emission.
   - Reduce import dependency
     ↳ currently $120 billion on oil.

2) Over solar/wind/other renewables.
   - No duck curve challenge
     → available at night
   - Large land acquisition not needed – needs 0.2 hectare land per GW – solar needs 20 ha

3) Over nuclear fission

- No radioactive waste ⇒ no uranium / plutonium.
- No risk of accidents like Chernobyl → automatically stops on disturbance.

Yet, there are challenges to Nuclear fusion itself —

1) Very high initial cost ⇒ tokamak reactor costs in multi-billion dollar.
2) slow return on investment ⇒ long profit cycle.
3) Supply only base load ⇒ cannot be switched on/off at will.
4) High temperature ← millions of centigrade ⇒ need heavy equipment.
5) Nascent level of technology ⇒ only reached proof of concept.

$$\boxed{{}_1H^2 + {}_1H^3 \rightarrow {}_2He^4 + \text{energy}}$$

(helium)

deuterium tritium.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In this light following steps can help.

1) More investment in R&D & develop local capability

2) Partnership by leading countries to disperse the cost of production.

3) Promote skilled manpower & have a Semicon like scheme to build workforce.

4) Build tokamak reactor in PPP basis for better management & technology.

This would help to power the world at perpetually low cost of power and reduce the environment impact leading to clean energy in SDG-7.

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act have led to Strengthening of Enforcement Directorate to deal with money laundering

Amendments [SOME]
→ ED not police ⇒ can arrest without warrant
→ ECR is not FIR ⇒ no need to disclose contents.

PMLA has been effective in tackling money laundering to some level

1) Various perpetrators caught
   Eg Recent Pooja Singhal case.
2) Stopped black money routing into the system.
3) Curbed hawala transactions via various raids.
4) Helped bring information to the law enforcement due to better networking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Yet, it has shown only little progress until now due to following —

Placement
↓
Layering
↓
Integration
Money Launder

1) Weakness in PMLA — not in line with FTA model law — Predicate offence not covered

2) Hawala transactions used by legitimate businesses. Eg Angadias of Gujrat.

3) Lack of Tax information exchange agreement with key country like Bahamas

4) Corruption in public life

5) Lack of trained manpower & lack in digital age of
   - Cryptocurrency.
   - Dark web.

In this light, following can help strengthen the PMLA and money laundering framework

1) Implement FATF recommendation:

Customer Due Diligence - consider requirement

2) DR Mehta committee - have centralized database to track suspicious transaction.

3) Sivaraman comm - give statutory backed STT in PMLA - coordinate functioning of agencies.

4) Venkaswami comm - public awareness to curb money laundering and tax evasion.

5) Give rational powers to ED to prevent its misuse while allowing it to tackle money laundering menace.

This would help to ensure clean economy while upholding our economic sovereignty and curb all parallel economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India wants to be a net security provider and first responder in the Indian Ocean region.

Yet, it is facing numerous challenges in the IOR

1) Chinese inroads
   - String of pearls theory
   - Coco Island allegedly seeing Chinese buildup.
   - Chinese spy ships near Indian maritime borders. (Tianwen I)

2) Piracy related issues as in Somalia + terrorist infiltration (26/11 attack)

3) Foreign inroads due to increasing cluttering. Eg US, UK, France in IOR.

4) Nuclearization of the IOR due to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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deals like AUKUS.

They have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests

- Relegate India to demoted place in own neighbourhood.
- Chinese threats in event of 2 front war ⇒ navy challenge
- Challenge partnerships as foreign inroads take away partner
- Unsafe border as spying can steal critical information
- Piracy threatens free and open trade of India.

Steps taken

- Project 75I to have more indigenous scorpene class submarines.
- QUAD for like minded partnerships.
- string of diamonds → cooperative bases in Djibouti.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Yet, need more to have comprehensive security in maritime IOR

1) Apex committee to coordinate all maritime operation [Kargil Review committee]

2) Drone surveillance - to catch any infiltration.

3) AI based allocation of resources.
↳ threat perception based.

4) Laser walls for riverine border and sea based border (Madhukar Gupta Comm)

5) Manning of borders via use of night vision & other tech.

This would help to uphold the theme of ~~ma~~ maritime Surakshit Bharat for heightened internal security.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK